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before to present a report of its operations to the governor.

The bill went to the house this afternoon, where the senate amendments were considered.

Upon the motion to pass this bill, Senator Clark spoke briefly, declaring that the measure was a reversion of the old territorial board of equalization under which all of the taxation of New Mexico grew up, and that it could not be justified upon any ground of public welfare, and that it was written by corporation representatives seeking to evade their just share of taxation.

Mr. Holt then proposed a number of amendments to the mine tax bill, the only important one of which is the following addition to Section 4:

"All non-productive patented mining claims and other non-productive mineral lands known to contain valuable deposits of coal, ores or other minerals in commercially workable quantities, shall be assessed and taxed upon the reasonable valuation thereof as undeveloped mineral land in addition to their surface value for grazing, agriculture, timber or other purposes.

In taxing such valuation it shall be the duty of the taxing officials to take into consideration the transportation facilities, distance from railroads and opportunities for marketing the product of such mining claims or mineral land. In cases where the minerals or mineral rights in the land belong to owners other than the owners of the land and such ownership is shown by deed duly recorded in the office of the county recorder in the county in which said land is situated, such minerals or mineral rights shall be assessed separately against the owners thereof and the taxes shall not be a lien upon the land and the taxes upon such land shall not be a lien upon such separately owned minerals or mineral rights."

Upon the passage of this bill Senator Clark said: "This is another bill which, I understand, has the approval of the majority of this senate. It also has the approval of Mr. Hawkins, attorney for the Phelps-Dodge coal mine; of Mr. Springer, attorney for the Rocky Mountain coal mine; of Mr. Bureau, representing interests which I do not know, and also of Mr. Sullivan, of the Chicago Company in Grant county, and also of his attorney. These bills all have the approval of all these corporation attorneys and it is for that reason that I am sorry that the majority of the senate favors these bills. There is not a business man in this senate who could make a deal with the mining companies and let the attorneys for those companies dictate the contract for them. At present the coal companies of New Mexico pay upon an assessed valuation of about \$200,000. If this bill passes we do not know what they will pay on. Last year upon the basis of 45 cents per ton the coal companies alone produced \$45,000, 000. The way Mr. Hawkins talks Boston is the pride of New Mexico. The way Mr. Hawkins initiates legislation and forces its passage is the shame of New Mexico. Another Hawkins bill which we remember was the strongest argument brought against us when we sought to be admitted to the union. This bill places a tax upon the value of the net product after all the cost of production has been deducted. Why should not the cost of operating a dry farm over in Curry county be deducted from the taxes levied against the owner of that farm?"

"If you did that, for the last year you would owe those people, engaged in the hazardous business of dry farming, more than a million dollars. Why not deduct the cost of producing sheep and wool from the taxes levied on our sheep holders and tax them only on the net income?"

"The people of this state want taxation laws whereby all the property shall be taxed upon its fair share of the taxes. These mining companies take from the state our richest resources of gold and copper and coal which never can be returned to the land and at the same time seek to evade their share of the taxes. Mr. President, I quit because any time is up and my time is up because the majority does not want any thing said about these bills. But regardless of playing to the gallery, regardless of the talk about hot air, and regardless of reference to my personal deformity, you can't deny that Mr.

Hawkins, Mr. Bureau, Mr. Springer, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sullivan, these bills have and are forcing their passage. Mr. President, you can't deny the people of New Mexico all the time. In passing these bills the majority of the senate is forcing their will."

Mr. Holt, replying, said: "The gentlemen may not ever be corporation attorneys, but it is not necessary to convict him of dishonesty. The majority members of this senate are unanimously in favor of these bills, regardless of who wrote them, because we regard them as just. We cannot tell what values the undeveloped land is only when they have been brought to the surface, tested, and reduced to their actual value that they become property and properly subject to taxation. That we believe to be the proper theory and we intend to go before the people on this bill."

The vote was taken after Mr. Crapnell had made a brief statement in which he said that the mine tax bill would increase the taxes on the mining property of New Mexico at least one third, and after some further brief debate in which Senator Hinkle stated his position.

The senate took a recess until 3:30, having in its calendar some 20 bills.

SENATE PASSES DAVIS-MECHAM LAW CODIFICATION
Santa Fe, N. M., March 5.—The senate at 4 o'clock took up for consideration the house bill adopting the Mecham-Davis codification of the laws and the bill passed by unanimous vote, 23 to 0. Both the house and senate appropriation bills carried the codification in English and Spanish, the printing to be done by a firm of Chicago law book publishers. The senate then took up the appropriation bill.

The only other action of the senate in the afternoon session was the passage by a vote of 21 to 2 of House Bill No. 22, providing for the taxation of transient herds of livestock.

The house this afternoon by a vote of 21 to 15 passed House Bill No. 381, providing for the payment of the traveling expenses of assessors. Assessors of first class counties are to receive \$200 a year for traveling expenses; second class, \$400; third class, \$300; fourth class, \$200; fifth class, \$100, adding a neat little total of \$43,000 to the tidy amount already added on the taxpayers by the county salary law. The house also passed, by a vote of 21 to 3, a bill to establish and maintain an assessor for the poor, blind and invalid at the town of Taos; House Bill No. 324, to provide for the unpaid expenses of the army board of G company at Albuquerque, passed by a vote of 23 to 0, and House Bill No. 326, by Mr. Davies, providing for the keeping of persons charged with capital crimes in the state penitentiary pending trial.

The house referred to the steering committee House Bill No. 285, the bill making the additional appropriation for maintenance of the San Diego exposition building. The house was proceeding with a heavy calendar and assurance of a night session.

INTERESTING BUT FUTILE
SESSION OF THE SENATE
Saturday night's long session of the senate, extending from 8 o'clock until midnight, was one of the most interesting, from the standpoint of the legislative spectator, that has occurred during the present legislative period.

It was the purpose of the majority leaders to pass the Bureau tax commission and the Hawkins mine tax bill during the evening. Two minor bills were passed immediately after the session was called at 8 o'clock; the Burns bill to establish a New Mexico fish hatchery, which passed 14 to 8, and the bill to exempt men over sixty from paying poll tax, which passed unanimously. Then Senator Miera, chairman of the Republican caucus, moved a recess for one hour. The Republican members adjourned to their committee room—all save Senator John S. Clark, who sat back comfortably in his seat in the far corner of the Republican side, gathered a group of friends around him and conversed at intervals, when he was not being petitioned by this member of the majority or that to go into the caucus.

Mr. Clark stood pat. In his pocket were the four taxation bills passed through the house last Wednesday. He showed no disposition to give them up. In fact it is said that as chairman of the Finance committee, he bluntly refused to do so. After awhile they decided it really was no use spending any more time trying to move the mountain—without any reference to the physical ease of the senator from San Miguel—and left him to his friends and his reflections, which it is said, were impressive, as recess motions, followed. The spectators thinned slowly, but when the majority members finally dribbled back up the stairs at 11 o'clock there were few left on the floor or in the gallery.

Sheep Bill Referred.
When the session resumed Senator Miera moved to suspend the rules to take up House Substitute for House Bill No. 7, the sheep and sanitary board appointment bill; and there was a stir of excitement in anticipation of a fight over this measure. But Mr. Miera merely moved that the bill be referred to the committee on live stock. This bill along with a number of others, was mysteriously lost from the senate judiciary committee room more than a week ago. The house passed it again Saturday night and its re-reference in the senate was necessary. It went to a more favorable committee than before.

Mr. Clark Officially Discharged.
For the first time in his long record of legislative service extending over three terms in the state legislature,

Mr. Clark was discharged from duty by the majority of the senate.

He was then escorted to the door of the senate chamber by a number of his friends.

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bank bill by Mr. Renahan, and after it had been shown that a former special committee had investigated the matter, Mr. Bryant withdrew his resolution calling for a special committee investigation of the bill, explaining that he had been away when the former special committee had been appointed at Mr. Renahan's request, and did not know a prior investigation and report had been made.

HEARD IN ALBUQUERQUE
How Bad Backs Have Been Made Strong—Kidney Pills Corrected.

All over Albuquerque you hear it. Doan's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Albuquerque people are telling about it—telling of bad backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own people. They tell it for the benefit of those who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and of color, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Albuquerque citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

Mr. Thomas Blakemore, 216 S. Arno St., Albuquerque, says: "I knew I needed a kidney medicine as my back ached and I had other kidney ailments. I used one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and have never needed any kidney medicine since. My relatives have also used Doan's Kidney Pills with the most satisfactory results."

Mrs. Blakemore is only one of many Albuquerque people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills. The same that Mrs. Blakemore had—the remedy lacking by home treatment. 50¢ at all stores. Foster-McBurn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name."

UNIVERSITY WOULD PROFIT THROUGH BUILDING BILL

General Appropriation and Improvement Measures, as Introduced in House, Contemplate \$148,000 for U. N. M.

(State Capital Bureau of Evening Herald.)
221 W. Yavapai Hotel.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8.—The house, in course of its long night session Saturday night, passed an amazing number of bills, few of which are important. Senate bills were carefully tabulated; the only one on the calendar, school tax bill, being referred to the special blockade committee, in charge of all senate measures; just as Senator Hinkle came over for a visit to the house side.

The most important bill passed by the house is House Bill No. 357, introduced by Mr. Renahan, which proposes to permit the commissioner of public lands to expend not to exceed three cents on each dollar of revenue coming into the state land office for purposes of general state publicity and promotion. The bill is aimed to take the place of the old state bureau of information, but gives the land commissioner wide authority and discretion as to the scope of the operations. Mr. Renahan estimated that a total of \$148,000 would be necessary to carry out the bill.

The general building bill is based upon a tax levy of two and a half mills for such part as may be necessary or possible within the constitutional limitation, and is intended to provide approximately \$112,000 during the next two fiscal years. The state has now a margin unused of approximately \$100,000 of certificates of indebtedness. This margin, with the taxation levy provided for, will easily raise the amount required to carry out the bill.

The house finance committee is prepared unanimously to urge the passage of this bill and it is believed that a majority of the senators will favor it.

The house general appropriation bill carries the following sums for various institutions and departments: Interest on public debt, \$15,540; university, \$85,000; state college, \$10,000; normal school, \$22,500; military institute, \$30,000; Las Vegas normal, \$35,000; Silver City normal, \$22,500; El Rito normal, \$5,000; deaf and dumb school, \$15,000; blind school, \$20,000; insane asylum, \$65,000; reformatory school, \$4,000; miners' hospital, \$15,000; penitentiary, \$61,240; governor, \$5,000; secretary of state, \$10,000; auditor, \$6,600; treasurer, \$5,500; attorney general, \$12,100; superintendent of schools, \$13,500; national guard, \$22,800; traveling auditor, \$3,300; translation of laws and journals, \$1,000; mine inspector, \$1,000; state engineer, \$7,000; industrial director, \$1,700; state library, \$9,400; publication of the codified laws in Spanish, \$20,000; supreme court, \$22,725; district judges, \$40,500; loan commission, \$1,500; water commission, \$1,000; corporation commission, \$27,100; superintendent of insurance, \$2,600; transportation of prisoners, \$6,000; state capital and executive mansion, \$15,500; tax commission, \$6,000; printing assessment rolls, \$2,500; selection of United States lands, \$2,000; extra salary, chief clerk of the legislature, \$240; to reimburse B. Ruppe for army expense, \$450; railroad fare for normal school pupils, \$1,500; legislative expense, \$25,000.

An appropriation of \$7,500 for the state fair at Albuquerque will be included in this bill in conference.

The division of the proposed \$142,000 in the building bill is as follows: Addition to state capital, \$100,000; School of Mines, \$22,000; deaf and dumb school, \$30,000; university, \$85,000; Silver City normal, \$20,000; reformatory school, \$4,000; woman's ward at state penitentiary, \$10,000; state college, \$50,000; insane asylum, \$50,000; blind institute, \$20,000.

The house at the morning session passed the following bills:

House Bill No. 154, providing for the recovery of damages to cultivated land through trespass from livestock, passed by a vote of 43 to 0, after the families of Edna Chavez, Otero, Lincoln and Valencia had been exempted from the provisions of the bill.

House Bill No. 409, to encourage the fostering of the dairy industry in New Mexico and carrying an appropriation of \$500 for a dairy commission; passed 42 to 0.

House Bill No. 369, amending Section 28 of Chapter 81, laws of 1913, relating to tax sale certificates; passed, 32 to 10.

The house recalled from the senate House Bill No. 241, relating to the taxation of building and loan association stock, because of errors in the enacting of the bill. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Today's War Summary

DISPATCHES FROM GREECE report the situation there as grave as a result of the political deadlock over the question whether that country shall intervene in the war on the side of the allies. M. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank of Greece, has not shown any indication of being able to get together a new cabinet to succeed that of Premier Venizelos, which resigned Saturday because King Constantine did not approve the premier's aggressive policy for participation in the war. King Constantine is understood to desire the maintenance of neutrality, but Athens dispatches say popular feeling is with Venizelos, who has declared that he and his party will not support any new government which may be formed with a policy of neutrality.

THE BOMBARDMENT of the Dardanelles by the allies which is primarily responsible for the present situation in Greece, has had its effects also on other nations. London dispatches say the Bulgarian premier has promised a statement concerning his government's position. Public opinion in Italy is aroused, although there are no indications that this nation will change its policy of armed neutrality at this time.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER in a description of the recent battle at Nord Dame de Lorette says that the Germans lost 3,000 men. Although they succeeded in capturing the three lines of French trenches, they are said to have been expelled from them in a furious night battle.

THE FIGHTING in the Carpathians, which for prolonged and desperate encounters rivals any phase of the war, continues without a decisive victory for either side. Austrian forces are still on the offensive, an official statement from Petrograd says, but apparently neither side has given ground. In northern Poland the Russians are still pressing forward in an effort to expel the invaders, but apparently the resistance of the Germans has stiffened, following their defeat at Prasnyss, and they are holding their positions firmly.

TODAY'S OFFICIAL statements indicate that there was no fighting of great importance yesterday. The French claim slight gains in Champagne and Lorraine. The German statement asserts French attacks in Champagne were repulsed.

IN THE EASTERN campaign the Russians apparently are maintaining the offensive in northern Poland. The German statement tells of Russian attacks at several points, but asserts that all were repulsed.

CONTINUED MINOR PROGRESS
REPORTED BY THE FRENCH
Paris, March 5, via London, March 8 (4 p. m.).—The war office gave out a statement this afternoon which says:

"There is nothing of importance in the Champagne section to add to yesterday's communication. Progress has been made in different points is enhanced. At the end of the day we captured trenches to the northwest of Souain. The captured trenches between Perthes and Reims represent 100 to 500 meters.

"In Lorraine we progressed northwest of Jadonville.

"In the Vosges, at Reisch Ackerkopf, the Germans made a violent counter attack late Sunday afternoon. For the moment they were able to gain a footing on the ridge, but after a furious hand-to-hand fight our riflemen drove them back and finally remained masters of Reich Ackerkopf. The losses sustained by the enemy were extremely heavy.

"In upper Alsace, southward of the railway station at Burehaupt, an attack attempted against our advanced positions was dispersed by the fire of our infantry."

CONTINUED FIGHTING AND GAINS REPORTED BY GERMANS
Berlin, March 8, via London (3 p. m.).—The German war office today gave out a report on the progress of the war which says:

"In the western arena: The fighting in the Champagne district continued last night. At Sonain the enemy was repulsed after a hand-to-hand engagement. Hostilities were resumed during the night.

"In the district to the east of Le Mesnil the enemy attacked in the afternoon but this movement failed completely. Our night counter attack was successful, forty Frenchmen being captured.

"In the eastern arena: To the south of Augustow Russian attacks failed with heavy losses to the enemy. The fighting has been resumed in the vicinity of Lomza. To the west of Premises and east of Plock the Russians have made several unsuccessful assaults upon our lines. Furthermore German troops have repulsed two Russian night attacks at Rawo. Russian advances from the vicinity of Nowomiesko have not been successful. In the consequent fighting we took 1,500 prisoners."

WILSON NOT GOING TO EXPOSITION IN MARCH

Washington, March 8.—Formal announcement that President Wilson will be unable to attend the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco this month was made today at the White House. The president gave as his reason the necessity that he keep in close touch with the "various matters which the government has to deal with."

BRITAIN ANNOUNCES POSITION ON ALL COTTON CARGOES

Chief Nation of Allies Makes Plain Situation With Regard to Shipments of Contraband Fibre.

Washington, March 5.—The following statement was issued at the British embassy today on the subject of American cotton cargoes going to Europe:

"Many inquiries have been received as to the treatment to be accorded to cotton shipped to Europe in view of the restrictive measures proposed to be taken by the allied governments.

"As already announced there is no question of confiscating cotton cargoes that may come within the scope of the order-in-council to be issued. The following arrangement has been come to in London as to cotton engaged to neutral ports only:

"First: All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements had already been made before March 2 to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped) provided ships sail not later than March 31.

"Second: Similar treatment to be accorded to all cotton insured before March 2, provided it is put on board not later than March 14.